



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of
the Borough of Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis for the Year 1938

ALSO

Meteorological Report.



E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Statistics and Social Conditions	6
General Provision of Health Services	11
Clinics and Treatment Centres	12
Maternity and Child Welfare	14
Sanitary Circumstances	26
Special Report to Minister of Health	30
Sanitary Inspector's Report	39
Housing	43
Inspection and Supervision of Food	47
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	55
Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases	56
Meteorological Report	62

LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

- *THE MAYOR (Mr. Councillor J. T. GODDARD M.C., J.P.)
 *Mr. Councillor A. BILES (Chairman)
 *Councillor Mrs. A. COMBEN, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
*Mr. Ald. R. S. COMBEN, C.B.E. Mr. Coun. H. A. MEDLAM.
 J.P. Mr. Coun. W. H. S. BALL
Mr. Ald. V. L. OLIVER, M.R.C.S., Mr. Coun. E. A. WINZAR
 L.R.C.P., F.S.A. *Coun. Miss E. SHARP
*Mr. Coun. A. P. BURT *Coun. Mrs. A. BONE
Mr. Coun. P. E. ELMES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

As above with the following Co-opted Members:

- *Mrs. DEVENISH, *Mrs. SEDGEMAN, *Mrs. CURTIS, *Mrs. CRIPPS.
* Denotes Sub-Committee for Assistance & Maternity Applications.

STAFF—Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors:

F. A. FANNER, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
R. G. S. NEWBOULD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
A. L. HARRIS, A.R.San.I., (Commenced 1-1-39)

Housing and Overcrowding Officer:

E. GOODCHILD.

Health Visitors:

Miss E. C. ADAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. A. WILMOT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (resigned 19-10-38)
Miss D. B. ALLGOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (comm'c'd 28-2-38)
Miss H. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (comm'c'd 1-11-38)

Chief Clerk:

V. W. CLARKE.

Clerks:

Miss B. J. BROWN (Commenced 21-3-38)
Miss H. LACK (Milk Sales and Dental Attendant)
J. BROADRICK.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer: THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
Matron: Miss A. Z. GAMWELL.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist:

Dr. M. FORRESTER-BROWN, M.D., M.S.

Sister-in-Charge: Miss B. PATON, C.S.M.M.G.

Obstetric Consultants under Puerperal Fever Regulations and
Ante-Natal Scheme, etc.:

R. LISTER HORTON, Esq., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Dr. R. M. DEVEREUX, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Dr. COLIN FORBES, M.B., B.Ch.

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH.

June, 1939.

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1938 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

This report supplies the information requested by the Ministry of Health, and is drawn up on the lines indicated in Circular 1728.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 32,810—an increase of 460 over last year's official figure. There is reason to believe, however, that the actual population is somewhat greater than is indicated by the official figures.

All the activities of the Public Health Department were continued during the year. More attention than in previous years was directed towards the demolition of old and insanitary houses. There was considerable opposition to the Department's proposals, but eventually they were adopted. One feels that the future of our race cannot be viewed with equanimity if the citizens of tomorrow are to be cradled in houses whose only merit is that they were erected in some bygone age. The housing drive must continue in Weymouth for some time to come.

In considering the more personal aspect of the Health Services, it is encouraging to note that many more expectant mothers have made use of the Ante-Natal Scheme. The Public Midwifery Service has completed its first year and all indications are that it is to be most successful.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and my fellow officials and the Health Department Staff for their valuable co-operation in the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres Tidal Water ...	7007
Resident Population, middle of 1938 (estimated by Registrar-General) ...	32810
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938) ...	10235
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) ...	9756
Rateable Value (1st April, 1939) ...	£304691
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£1218

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CHIEF INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Turk, Manager of the Labour Exchange, for the following particulars of Unemployment on the Quarter Days of March, June, September and December.

			1938	1937
March	...	...	1019	982
June	...	...	504	361
September	...	...	632	616
December	...	...	1106	801

The increase in the Register during the early part of 1938 would be mainly due to the completion of the local drainage scheme.

The increase in the December Quarter was due to a temporary stoppage of men owing to severe weather conditions.

Mr. Turk has also given me the following as the chief industries of the Borough:—

Building.

Engineering, including Torpedo Engineering.

Dock and Transport (Channel Islands Traffic).

Brewing.

Motor Engineering.

Boat Building.

Hotel and Catering Trades.

Printing.

Laundry.

Woodworking.

Chair and Basket Manufacturing.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1938.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	486	261	225	(Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —14.8)
Illegitimate	15	8	7	

Stillbirths. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 37.6.

	Total	M.	F.	(Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —12.74.
Deaths	418	194	224	

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short-list).

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes	2	3.97
	—	—
Total	2	3.97
	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

All Infants per 1000 live births	...	...	43.2
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	44.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	56
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The resident birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 of the population) was 14.8, which is 0.3 below the average for England and Wales.

The total number of births was 505, of which 19 were still-births, and the number of live births exceeded the deaths by 68. In 1937 this margin was 19.

The number of births notified during the year was 503 (486 live births and 17 still births). Midwives notified 452 births, while 51 were notified by doctors and parents.

The slight discrepancy between the Registrar General's figures and those notified locally arises because the latter include births which took place in the Borough although the parents were not Weymouth residents.

Deaths.

The number of deaths of Weymouth residents during 1938 was 418 (194 males and 224 females). This figure includes residents dying outside the Borough.

The number of deaths was 12 less than in 1937, and the crude death rate was 12.74 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 13.3 in 1937. By applying the comparability factor (0.84), the corrected death rate is 10.7, compared with 11.17 per 1000 in 1937.

The comparability factor is worked out for each district by the Registrar General. Its object is to level out differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the various districts, and this enables us to obtain corrected death rates, which are more fairly comparable and more accurate than the crude death rate.

Compared with the average death rate of England and Wales (11.6), the Weymouth corrected death rate is lower (10.7). The Weymouth death rate from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough are all lower than the corresponding rate for England and Wales. (No deaths were attributed to diphtheria, measles, or whooping cough, whilst there were only three deaths from influenza and one from scarlet fever).

The Weymouth Infantile Mortality Rate (43.2 per 1000 live births) is well below that for the Country as a whole (53), while that for maternal mortality (3.97 per 1000 live and still births), is slightly higher than that for England and Wales (3.08).

TOTAL DEATHS, 1938 (Registrar-General's Official Returns).

All causes—418; Male, 194; Female, 224.

Causes of Death.				Males	Females
1 ...	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			...	...
2 ...	Measles	...	...	...	...
3 ...	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
4 ...	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...
5 ...	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...
6 ...	Influenza	...	...	1	2
7 ...	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...
8 ...	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...
9 ...	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			9	5
10 ...	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...		4	1
11 ...	Syphilis	...	...	...	2
12 ...	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	1	1
13 ...	Cancer, malignant disease	...		24	32
14 ...	Diabetes	...	...	4	3
15 ...	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...		13	21
16 ...	Heart Disease	...	...	47	58
17 ...	Aneurysm	...	...	1	1
18 ...	Other Circulatory Diseases	...		6	6
19 ...	Bronchitis	...	...	5	4
20 ...	Pneumonia (all forms)	...		9	11
21 ...	Other Respiratory Diseases	...		2	3
22 ...	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	5	1
23 ...	Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...
24 ...	Appendicitis	...	...	1	...
25 ...	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	2	1
26 ...	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...		1	1
27 ...	Other Digestive Diseases	...		2	5
28 ...	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...		12	15
29 ...	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...
30 ...	Other Puerperal Causes	...		...	1
31 ...	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth.	...	...	4	6
32 ...	Senility	...	...	11	14
33 ...	Suicide	...	...	2	2
34 ...	Other Violence	...	...	10	8
35 ...	Other Defined Diseases...	...		17	19
36 ...	Ill defined or not known	...		...	...
37 ...	Special Causes included in No. 35 above)			...	...
	Diarrhoea (2 years and over)			...	...
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	194	224

S.D.55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1938.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resi- dent Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.)	London Admin- istrative County	
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births—					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	
Deaths—					
All Causes ...	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	
Typhoid and Par- atyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	0.00	
Measles ...	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	
Scarlet Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	
Influenza ...	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	
Notifications—					
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	
Scarlet Fever ...	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	
Diphtheria ...	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	
Enteric Fever ...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	
Erysipelas ...	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	
Pneumonia ...	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	57	
Deaths from Diarr- hoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not	available.		
Others ...	2.19				
Total	3.08				
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality.					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not	available.		
Others ...	2.11				
Total	2.97				
Notifications—					
Puerperal fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	
Puerperal pyrexia				15.46	

AGE INCIDENCE AT DEATH IN THE BOROUGH IN 1938.

(Ascertained from Local Records)

	Number	% of Total
No. of deaths of persons of all ages ...	405	100.0
„ „ „ „ 90 years or over ...	14	3.4
„ „ „ „ over 80 & under 90	82	20.3
„ „ „ „ over 70 & under 80	110	27.2
„ „ „ „ over 60 & under 70	82	20.3
„ „ „ „ of 65 years or over	252	62.2
„ „ „ „ over 50 & under 60	41	10.1
„ „ „ „ of 55 years or over	314	77.5
„ „ „ „ over 40 & under 50	29	7.2
„ „ „ „ over 30 & under 40	12	2.9
„ „ „ „ over 20 & under 30	8	2.0
„ „ „ „ over 10 & under 20	3	.7
„ „ „ „ over 1 & under 10	4	1.0
„ „ „ „ under 12 months ...	20	4.9

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(1) **Officers**—See page 3.(2) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Samples of water, throat swabs, cerebro-spinal fluids and other specimens for bacteriological and pathological examination were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London. Milk samples were examined by the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, near Reading.

Sputum was examined at the County Dispensary, Poole, while blood for the Wassermann Reaction was sent to the Hants County Laboratory at Winchester.

Towards the end of the year, the Dorset County Council's new Laboratory was completed at Dorchester, and all the specimens detailed above are now sent there for examination.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

An excellent Ambulance Service is maintained by the Corporation. In October, 1938, delivery was taken of a new Austin "18" Ambulance, which is garaged at the Health Centre. The other Austin has been completely overhauled and is used for the removal of cases of infectious diseases. This vehicle is kept in a new garage, which has been erected in the Corporation Yard. The

Ambulance Service is now adequate for the area, but co-operation has been maintained with the Portland Urban District Council in case of temporary absence.

The Dorchester Rural District Council has now accepted the responsibility for payment of the appropriate charges for the use of the Ambulance when used for residents in the Rural area. After discussion with the Police Authorities, the position has also been clarified with regard to financial responsibility for the removal of persons injured in street accidents.

The Service suffered a great loss with the death, after a long illness, of Mr. S. R. Symes, who for many years had acted as Ambulance Driver. For zeal and devotion to duty, few men can have surpassed Mr. Symes, and his passing left a great gap.

During his illness, two members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade acted as drivers for night calls without receiving any remuneration whatsoever, and it was fitting that they should receive the best thanks of the Council for their exemplary services. Other members of the Brigade accompanied the Ambulance as attendants throughout the year—their only reward being the satisfaction of being able to utilise their experience and skill in the service of others. To all these members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade I tender my thanks for their public spirited work.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

Six voluntary Associations provide this service for their own members at a small weekly fee and for non-members according to an approved scale.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

These are detailed as under:—

Clinics provided by the Local Authority are held at the Health Centre, Westham Road, and others provided by the Dorset County Council or Hospitals are as stated:—

HOSPITALS.

Borough Isolation Hospital, Radipole Lane.

Maternity Ward, Weymouth and District Hospital.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE (Elementary Schools).

Minor Ailments Clinic, Health Centre, Westham Road.	Mondays & Thursdays 9—10 a.m.
Dental Clinic, Health Centre, West- ham Road.	Monday a.m. and p.m. Wednesday a.m. Thursday a.m. Friday a.m. Saturday a.m. Monday 2 p.m.
Eye Clinic, Health Centre, Westham Road.	
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Alternate Fridays. 10 a.m.—12-30 p.m. and 2-30—4-30 p.m. As arranged.
Chiropody Clinic.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Health Centre, Westham Road.	Tuesday and Thursday 2—4 p.m.
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ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Weymouth and District Hospital.	Monday, 2-30 p.m.
Health Centre, Westham Road.	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS.

County Clinic, Glyde Path Road, Dorchester	Tuesday, 10—12-30. Friday, 2—4 p.m.
Veneral Diseases.— County Hospital,	Men—Wed. and Sat. 4 p.m. Women—Wed. and Sat., 3 p.m.

Venereal Diseases.

The new Clinic at Portwey House has been completed and it is expected to be in operation within a very short time.

(e) Hospitals.

(1) **General.**—The Weymouth and District Hospital provides 92 beds for the In-patient treatment of Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases, and has a large Out-patient Department which incorporates the usual Special Departments.

(2) **Eye Infirmary.**—This Hospital provides 21 beds for the specialised treatment of eye diseases, and also maintains an Out-patient Department.

(3) **Infectious Diseases.**—The Isolation Hospital, under the control of the Weymouth and Portland Joint Hospital Board, is situated at Radipole Lane. Cases of infectious diseases—other than smallpox—are admitted from Weymouth, Portland, the adjoining areas of the Dorchester Rural District, and various Services establishments in the neighbourhood.

The original buildings were erected in 1902, and further temporary Wards were added in the years 1914 and 1915.

The Joint Board has now decided to proceed with the erection of a new Hospital on the present site. The Wards will contain 48 beds, of which one half will be single-bedded cubicles. It is anticipated that building operations will be begun before the end of 1939.

(4) **Smallpox.**—Hospital accommodation for Smallpox cases is provided at Wareham.

(5) **Tuberculosis.**—Sanatorium and Hospital provision is made by the Dorset County Council, which utilises two Wards (8 beds), and two Open-air Shelters at the Isolation Hospital for the more advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(3) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts, 1902, 1936.—The Borough Council is the local supervising authority under these Acts. During 1938, 19 midwives gave notice of intention to practice, including eight practising as private midwives, six practising as midwives attached to Nursing Associations, two attached to Hospitals, two actually practising as Maternity Nurses and one not actually practising on account of illness.

These figures include one midwife who left the district during 1938.

Sending for Medical Aid.

Seventy-eight Medical Aid Forms were received from Midwives in respect of the following conditions:—

Mother.	Infant.
Delayed Labour, 17.	Stillbirths, 1.
Perineal Tear, 27.	Discharge from Eyes, 1.
Threatened Miscarriage, 2.	Feebleness, 4.
Post Partum Haemorrhage, 3	Hare Lip, 1.
Albuminuria, 1.	White Asphyxia, 1.
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage, 4.	Blue Asphyxia, 1.
Rise of Temperature, 2.	
Thrombosis, 1.	
Varicose Veins, 1.	
Pain and Swelling in Leg, 2.	
Abdominal Pain, 1.	
Breech Presentation, 3.	
Early Rupture of Membranes, 1.	
Inertia, 4.	

Midwives Act, 1936.

In last year's Report I gave a full description of the Public Midwifery Service provided locally under the Midwives Act, 1936.

A slightly amended form of the descriptive pamphlet reproduced in that Report is given below:—

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS

Public Midwifery Service under Midwives Act, 1936.

As from the 30th July, 1937, the Corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis provides, through the local Nursing Associations, a Midwifery Service for all women residing in the Borough, who desire to avail themselves of it.

The services of the following Midwives are available under this Scheme:—

Westham Nursing Association:

Nurse J. Holliday and Nurse A. M. Bell, 74, Wardcliffe Road,
Westham. Telephone: Weymouth 1479.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Nursing Association:

Nurse E. G. R. Swailes, 104, Franchise Street, Weymouth.
Telephone: Weymouth 1520.

Wyke Regis Nursing Association:

Nurse L. Southgate, 81, High St., Wyke Regis. Telephone
Weymouth 1522.

Upwey and Broadwey Nursing Association

(including Preston and Sutton Poyntz, but not Bincombe, Friar
Waddon or Buckland Rippers):

Nurse H. Curtis, 2, Wey View Crescent, Broadwey. Telephone;
Upwey 317.

It will be noted that the services of one Midwife are available for the two districts of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Nursing Associations, whilst one or more Midwife will serve each of the other districts.

Whilst it is expected that the Midwives will for the most part, only attend confinements in their own nursing districts, they are at liberty to accept cases outside their districts, provided the distance is not excessive.

Fees.

- (a) For services of midwife to
 - (1) Contributors to the Nursing Association ... 35/-
 - (2) Non-Contributors to the Nursing Association 40/-
- (b) For services of Midwife acting as Maternity Nurse to
(i.e. with a Doctor):
 - (1) Contributors to the Nursing Association ... 25/-
 - (2) Non-Contributors to the Nursing Association 30/-

Part of the fee (minimum 5/-) is payable on booking, and the remainder before the Midwife ceases attending. Women who are unable to pay the booking fee, or to complete payment of the whole fee, should fill up an **Assistance Application Form**, obtainable from the Midwife, to whom it should be returned as soon as possible.

They will be informed later as to the fee fixed by the Corporation, after considering the application.

Women are urged to book as early as possible, and not later than three months before the expected date of the confinement.

Ante Natal Supervision.

It is most desirable that women who book a midwife to attend them should be medically examined. The Corporation has made arrangements whereby any woman can be referred by the midwife to a doctor, chosen by the woman herself from a list of doctors who are willing to undertake this service. The cost of these examinations is borne by the Corporation, and no expense is incurred by the woman herself. It is always re-assuring to a pregnant woman to know that everything is all right. On the other hand, if something is found not quite right, steps can often be taken in time to prevent any serious consequences ensuing.

Private Midwives.

It should be clearly understood that the introduction of this Public Midwifery Service does not in any way interfere with the practice of private midwives, who may be booked as hitherto.

The ante-natal service referred to above is available for women booking with a private midwife, but otherwise all arrangements are entirely between the private midwife and the woman.

During the first year's working of this service (from 1-8-37 to 21-7-38), five midwives employed by the various Nursing Associations attended a total of 165 confinements, i.e. an average of 33 cases per midwife.

The cost to the Weymouth Corporation for this work was £465 16s. 4d., which includes all clerical work, collections of fees, etc., as this is carried out by the Nursing Associations themselves.

It will be remembered that the Service was worked out centrally on the basis that one midwife can attend 80 cases per annum.

Had the Corporation decided to engage whole-time Municipal Midwives, instead of coming to an agreement with the Nursing Associations, the sum of £465 16s. 4d. would have just covered the salaries of two such midwives, who, theoretically, could have attended 160 confinements. I am more than doubtful, however, if such a scheme would have been practicable when one takes into account the large area to be covered, even without considering off-duty, holidays, sickness, etc. It may, therefore, be said that an efficient Public Midwifery Service is available in the District, and one which is working smoothly.

Figures are not available for the period after 31-7-38, but I have no doubt that the number of confinements attended by the Midwives of the Public Midwifery Service will continue to increase.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (Midwifery-Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1938.

This Order came into force on the 1st April, 1938. It restricts the practice of midwifery to qualified persons only.

Ministry of Health Circular, No. 1705.

This circular embodied an earlier suggestion that Local Supervising Authorities should, after consulting with the local Medical Profession, be empowered to take steps to ensure that the best obstetric skill is made available for all cases in which Medical Aid is required by a midwife. A list of Practitioners would be compiled indicating those doctors who are available (1) for all emergencies, (2) for attendance only on their own patients, and (3) for a limited district only.

Further, the Local Authority would set up an Advisory Committee, consisting of the Medical Officer of Health (as Chairman),

two General Practitioners, and two Obstetric Consultants or Practitioners with special Obstetric experience.

This Committee would scrutinise the list and make any necessary recommendations to the Authority, e.g. that a Practitioner should be required to undertake a specified period of post-graduate training, or that the name of a Practitioner should be removed from the list. Each midwife would be supplied with a copy of the list which would be revised from time to time, and in an Obstetric emergency would be allowed to summon only a Practitioner whose name appeared on the list.

Shortly after taking up my duties in Weymouth, I had suggested that the local branch of the British Medical Association might set up a Liason Committee, which I could consult on matters of Public Health administration affecting general practice. The principle was approved by the Town Council and a Committee, consisting of four doctors—two of whom are Obstetric Consultants to the Council, and two whom are General Practitioners, was set up.

A Meeting of this Committee was called to discuss the contents of Circular 1705, and the following Report was later presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:—

**Report of the British Medical Association Liason Committee.
Meeting held on October 17th, 1938.**

The Liason Committee carefully considered the contents of Circular 1705. It was agreed that all Practitioners within the Weymouth Area who notify themselves as willing to be called in by Midwives in an emergency, be placed upon a list, a copy of which will be supplied to each midwife.

Every such Midwife would be instructed that, save in exceptional circumstances, the Practitioner to be summoned in any emergency should be one whose name is included in the list.

The list would distinguish between those Practitioners available for an emergency, and those available only for attendance in any emergency arising with regard to their own patients, and would also indicate those Practitioners who wish to be available for a limited district only.

Practitioners would be requested to nominate from among those included on the list a deputy to act for them if necessary, and the Medical Officer of Health would be responsible for the list being kept up to date.

The Liason Committee wish it to be understood that they cannot accept the duties put upon the suggested Advisory Committee, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Circular.

The Liason Committee, however, expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Medical Officer of Health to secure and maintain a high standard of obstetric practice.

Several suggestions were made on which I shall report later.

This report was subsequently accepted by the Town Council, but no steps have yet been taken on the lines indicated—pending any observations which the Ministry of Health may make on the matter.

Maternal Mortality.

Confidential Reports for the Ministry of Health on each maternal death are prepared by the Medical Officer of Health in co-operation with the Doctor and Midwife in attendance.

There were two maternal deaths in 1938, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.97 per 1,000 total births.

This compares very favourably with the figure for the previous year, which was 8.6.

Maternal Mortality Table.

Year	Total No. of Births.	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Death-Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births
1926	298	2	6.7
1927	302	0	Nil
1928	284	3	10.6
1929	289	0	Nil
1930	302	0	Nil
1931	295	2	6.8
1932	265	2	7.5
1933	353	1	2.8
1934	426	1	2.3
1935	460	5	10.9
1936	470	3	6.4
1937	465	4	8.6
1938	505	2	3.97

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

No special provision is made, but steps are taken to assist in getting any necessary accommodation. Miss Cheasley, the Sister-in-charge of St. Gabriel's Home, and Mrs. King, the Police Court Missioner, have rendered much valuable assistance.

Health Visitors.

There has been no increase in the number of Health Visitors since 1919 despite the enlargement of the Borough, and the numerous additional duties which modern preventive medicine has entailed during the last 20 years.

Miss D. B. Allgood was appointed in March, taking the place of Miss Cross, who resigned at the end of 1937, and Miss H. Griffiths has replaced Miss Wilmot, who had obtained a similar appointment in Bristol.

The work of the Health Visitors is excellent and is much appreciated by the mothers.

During 1938, the total Home Visits amounted to 6,151, including 2,986 to children under 1 year of age, 3,032 to children between the ages of one and five years, and 133 to expectant mothers.

Child Life Protection.

Foster children are regularly visited by Nurse Adams, the Senior Health Visitor. At the end of the year there were six children in the care of four foster-parents.

Dental and Orthopaedic Treatment.

Expectant nursing mothers, and children under five years of age receive dental treatment from Mr. H. D. Wallis, who is also Dental Surgeon to the Education Committee.

Orthopaedic treatment is given at the School Orthopaedic Clinics, which are under the direction of Miss M. Forrester-Brown, Senior Surgeon to the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopaedic Hospital.

A full report of this work is given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Service. It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance given at these sessions by the members of the Weymouth Red Cross Division (V.A.D. Dorset/38).

Supervision of Maternity and other Nursing Homes.

During the year each registered Nursing Home was inspected by the Medical Officer of Health. In two instances, somewhat unsatisfactory conditions were found and in each case it was suggested that the Registration Certificate should be voluntarily surrendered. This was done in both cases. Otherwise no serious defects were found, but advice on administrative points, etc., was given in certain cases.

The Health Visitors have instructions to report any cases of unregistered premises suspected of being used as a nursing home, while observation is kept in the advertisement columns of newspapers circulating in the district.

Registration of Nursing Homes (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

Return of the Work of the Council during 1938.

		No. of Homes. No. of Patients provided for.		
		Maternity Pts.	Others.	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	—	3	3
Homes on the Register at the end of year	9	10	31	41

Action during 1938:—

Number of applications for Registration refused:—

(1) Under proviso (a) to Sec. 187(3)	...	Nil
(2) „ „ (b) „	...	2
(3) „ „ (c) „	...	Nil
(4) „ „ (d) „	...	Nil

Number of Registrations cancelled under Sec. 188 ... Nil.

Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court
of Summary Jurisdiction under Sec. 189 (3) ... Nil.

Number of cases in which fines were imposed ... Nil.

Number of Inspections ... 9

Number of Registered Homes not inspected ... Nil.

Inspections of Nursing Homes are made by Medical Officer of Health only.

THE WELFARE CENTRE.

A Mothers' and Infants' Clinic is held every Tuesday and Thursday at the Health Centre from 2 to 4 p.m. Talks given by the Nurses and illustrated by blackboard drawings, etc., at each Welfare Clinic have been a most useful innovation.

It was indicated in last year's Report that Branch Clinics were necessary in the outlying districts. I am glad, therefore, to be able to report this year that arrangements have been made to open a fortnightly clinic in the Women's Institute Hall, Wyke Regis, during the month of June, 1939. No change has been made in the arrangements whereby milk—both liquid and dried—is supplied either free or half-price in suitable cases.

I have to thank the President and the members of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee for their good work in supplying teas, etc., to the mothers at each Child Welfare Session.

Special thanks are also due to the Weymouth Rotary Club and "Inner Wheel" for the supply of Christmas boxes and articles of clothing, etc., which were distributed to deserving cases.

The first "Welfare Party" was held a few days before Christmas, and I am indebted to numerous business firms and private individuals whose generosity contributed largely to the success of this event.

Maternity Cases.

During the year 51 maternity cases were admitted to the Weymouth and District Hospital under the Corporation's Scheme.

It has long been recognised that the accommodation for such cases is unsatisfactory, and steps were taken to ascertain how this could be improved. The Hospital Committee has now appointed three of the honorary Medical Staff to discuss the matter officially with the Medical Officer of Health.

Ante-Natal Supervision.

The scheme whereby expectant mothers may receive free ante-natal attention from the Medical Practitioner of their own choice has made substantial progress. During the year 153 women took advantage of the scheme. This number compares with 52 in 1938, and 29 in 1937.

Ante-natal Clinics are also held weekly at the Health Centre and at the Weymouth and District Hospital for patients whose confinements are to take place at the Hospital.

National Health Campaign.

In co-operation with the local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, a series of Lectures, illustrated by Talking Films, was given during the months of February and March.

The Meetings were very well attended, and undoubtedly helped to spread knowledge and enlighten public opinion concerning the dangers of venereal infection.

Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics.

(1) Number of Births notified in the Area.

Live births, 486. Still births, 17. Total, 503.
By Midwives, 452. By Doctors and parents, 51.

(2) Number of Visits paid during the Year by Health Visitors.

To expectant mothers. First visits, 77. Total visits, 133.
To children under 1 year. First visits, 465. Total visits, 2986.
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 yrs. Total visits, 3032.

(3) Infant Welfare Centre.

Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year.
By children under 1 year of age, 3,280.
By children between the ages of 1 and 5, 1519.
Total number of children attending for the first time.
Children under 1 year of age, 339.
Children between 1 and 5 years, 174.
Total number of children in attendance at the Centre at the end of the year.
Children under 1 year of age, 234.
Children over 1 year of age, 603.

(4) Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers, 189.
Total number of expectant mothers who attended, 104.

(5) Maternity Homes.

(1) Maternity Ward of General Hospital. Total admissions, 85. From Borough, 51.

(2) Admissions to other Maternity Institutions, Nil.

(6) **Sick and Ailing Children.**

No special Hospital provision made by Corporation. Children admitted to the Children's Ward of the Hospital when required.

(7) **Convalescent Homes, Nil.**(8) **Homes for Mothers and Babies, Nil.**(9) **Day Nurseries, Nil.**(10) **Infectious Diseases:**

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Cases Visited by Officer of Council.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	4	2	2 notified from Hospital
(5) Measles and German M.	—	—	—
(6) Whooping Cough	—	—	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis	1	1	1

(11) **Home Nursing.** No regular nursing by Council's Staff

(12) **Home Helps.** None employed.

(13) **Midwives.**

Number practising on 31-12-38, 15.

Employed or subsidised by Council, 5.

Employed by Voluntary Associations, 5.

Employed by Voluntary Hospital, 1.

Employed at Public Assistance Institution, 1.

Number of cases attended by Midwives during the year:—

(1) As Midwives, 286.

(2) As Maternity Nurses, 217.

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, 77.

(14) **Maternal Deaths** occurring in or in consequence of child-birth in the area (non-residents included).

(1) From Sepsis, Nil.

(2) From other causes, 2.

Number of these who died:—

(1) At home, Nil.

(2) Institutions, 2.

(15) **Child Life Protection (Sections 206 to 220) of the Public Health Act, 1936.**

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year, 4.

(b) Number of children on the Register:—

(1) At the end of the year, 6.

(2) Who died during the year, 1.

(3) On whom inquests were held during the year, Nil.

(c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at end of the year:—

(1) Health Visitors, 1.

(2) Female (other than Health Visitors), Nil.

(3) Male, 1.

(d) Visitors authorised other than above Nil.

(e) Proceedings taken during the year, Nil.

(f) Number of cases in which Local Authority has given a sanction, Nil.

(g) Number of orders obtained, Nil.

(16) **Maternity Ward (Weymouth Hospital).**

Number of Maternity beds, 6.

Number of cases admitted under agreement with Weymouth Corporation, 51.

Total Number of cases including emergencies, 85.

Average duration of stay, 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by Midwives, 46.

Number of cases delivered by Doctors, 39.

Number of cases of Puerperal Fever, Nil.

Number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 2.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.

Number of Infants not entirely Breast-fed, 44.
 Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Nil.
 Number of Maternal Deaths, 2.

Number of Infant Deaths, 12.

(1) Stillborn, 7.

(2) Within 10 days of birth, 5.

Causes of Death:—

(1) Malnutrition.

(2) Prematurity.

(3) Broncho-Pneumonia.

(4) Prematurity.

(5) Toxaemia.

(17) **Chiropody Clinic.**

Twelve Sessions were held; 62 persons received treatment, and the attendances were 119.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(1) Water Supply.

Weymouth is supplied with water by the Company of Proprietors of the Weymouth Waterworks, who have continuously maintained the supply since 1797, and thus are one of the oldest utility companies in the Kingdom. The principal works are at Sutton Poyntz, within the Borough, the water being obtained from a copious spring issuing at the base of the upper chalk overlying clay. The water is naturally pure and is not filtered or chemically treated. Two turbines and four steam pumping units are available for delivering water to five covered reservoirs of a total capacity of 3,300,000 gallons, situated in various high parts of the district. From these reservoirs the water gravitates to the various supplies, thus providing a constant pressure service.

The Company has also a stand-by station at West Knighton, which was officially opened on the 26th October, 1938, although it had previously been pumping water. Electrically driven centrifugal pumps raise water from two bore holes in the upper chalk to a balancing tank from which it is boosted, by centrifugal pumps driven by Diesel engines, to one of the high level reservoirs previously mentioned. All electricity is generated at the Station and all plant is duplicated.

The water is practically identical in character with that supplied from Sutton Poyntz.

To preserve the purity of the water, a considerable area of land round each source has been acquired by the Company.

Bacteriologically, the water is of a high natural standard of purity and affords a supply which is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. During the year, 13 samples of the supply were examined bacteriologically at approximately monthly intervals and satisfactory results were obtained in each case. Samples are also taken at regular intervals by the Company with whom close co-operation is maintained.

Twenty-four samples were also examined from wells, pumps, watercress beds, etc., and appropriate action taken when an unsatisfactory result was obtained.

Below are given the results of Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of the main supply—performed in the Laboratory of the Clinical Research Association, London:—

ANALYST'S REPORTS.

1.—Chemical Examination of Water taken from Tap, 13-12-38.

	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon
Total Solids, dried at 120 degrees C.	28.5	20.0
Combined Chlorine (as Cl.) ...	2.50	1.75
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	4.13	2.89
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	0.48	0.34
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.0004	0.0003
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0010	0.0007
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27 deg. C.	0.026	0.018
Lead or Copper	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	18.0	12.6
Permanent hardness	3.5	2.5
Total hardness	21.5	15.1

2.—Bacteriological Examination of Water taken from Tap, 13-12-38

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 20 C. for three days is found to be 1 per c.c.

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5 C. for two days is found to be less than 1 per c.c.

B. Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Streptococci not found in 30 c.c.

Cr. Welchii (spores) not found in 100 c.c.

Remarks.—These results show the water to be of a very good quality and quite satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) M. CANDELET, Secretary.

(2) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Progress was maintained with the new Sewerage Scheme, which, at the end of the year, was nearing completion. During the month of August, the sewers in the Radipole, Broadway, Upwey and Westham area, were completed and taken over.

The Municipal Housing Estate at Goldcroft and 153 private houses in other parts of the Borough were connected up to the new system.

The Wyke Regis Sewerage Works were discontinued and a new Pumping Station and Lifting Plant constructed.

This station receives the sewage from the Belfield and Castle Cove Sewers, the outfalls of which had formerly discharged into Portland Harbour. Reconstruction of various defective sewers in the old Borough was begun. The new surface water culvert through the Marsh has been completed. New sewers were in course of construction in the Lanehouse and Marquis Estates. Numerous complaints had been received from these areas regarding leaking and overflowing cesspools, and it is hoped that they will be connected up to the new sewerage system at an early date.

Reconstruction of the various pumping stations was completed during the year. Details of these are as follow:—

Park Pumping Station.

The installation consists of four pumps of the vertical spindle axial flow type suspended in the sewerage sump. The plant is required to operate in times of storm to deal with sewage and storm water overflowing from the existing sewers. Control is effected automatically by means of floats, and the maximum discharge capacity is obtained when No. 3 and 4 pumps are running together at maximum speed. The discharge which contains foul sewage only after a very heavy storm goes direct into the Backwater.

Westham Pumping Station.

Seven pumps have been installed, three for dry weather flow and four for storm water. The former are vertical spindle screw type centrifugal pumps, while the storm water pumps are of the vertical spindle axial type. The plant deals with the whole of the sewage from the Borough, and part of the storm water, with the exception of the Rodwell, Belfield and Wyke Regis area. It is automatically controlled by electrodes in the sewage sump, and by automatic starters. The discharge point is in the sea several hundred yards off the end of the old Stone Pier.

Belfield Pumping Station,

Belfield Pumping Station is a completely new installation with four pumps, two for dry weather flow and two for storm water. The pumps are coupled to work in series, the first stage being a vertical spindle pump and motor, and the second stage a horizontal spindle pump and motor. All the pumps are of the centrifugal type. The plant deals with sewage from the Wyke Regis and Belfield area, and is automatically controlled by electrodes in the sump through Star/delta starters.

The discharge is through valves into the pressure main from the Westham Pumping Station.

Goldcroft Estate (Private development).

Nothing was done during the year, although the Public Health Department had been endeavouring to get sewers and drains laid.

Certain owners, however, raised objections to the work being done.

The conditions are bad and complaints about overflowing cess-pools are numerous. I understand that part of this Estate is now to be dealt with under the Private Street Works Act, but until the whole of the Estate is adequately sewered and drained, conditions cannot be considered satisfactory.

Preston.

This area remains unsewered, apparently because certain land owners will not co-operate with the Local Authority. The sanitary conditions in this part of the Borough were fully dealt with in a special report at the request of the Minister of Health. This Special Report is reproduced :—

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

**Special Report by the Medical Officer of Health as requested by
the Minister of Health on Sewerage, Eastern Area.**

Public Health Offices,

Westham Road,

Weymouth.

Sir,

On the 1st June,, 1938, a letter was received by the Town Clerk from the Ministry of Health (IVAI808/8992 PSO 421) stating "that representations have been received by the Minister concerning an alleged nuisance in the village of Preston, arising out of unsatisfactory sewerage and overflowing cesspools," and a request was made that the Minister might be furnished with a report by the Medical Officer of Health on this question.

Reference may at once be made to the late Dr. Oldershaw's Annual Report for the year 1935—on page 30 of which the Sanitary Accommodation of the Added Areas (including Preston and Sutton Poyntz) is dealt with in the following table:—

Sanitary Accommodation of Added Areas.

	Privies (Vaults)	Earth Closets (Pail)	W.C's.	Cesspools.	Chemical.
Upwey	16	172	188	105	5
Broadwey	14	123	226	112	7
Preston and Sutton Poyntz	24	147	92	128	25
Radipole (Village	—	23	27	6	—
Wyke Regis	—	1	—	9	1
Total	54	466	533	360	38

N.B. (1) New Estates such as South Hill and Redlands, which are entirely Cesspits are not included.

(2) Wyke Regis has a main drainage system.

(3) Two houses at Preston have no sanitary accommodation.

It will be noted that earth closets (pail) are in the majority, these being used in the older dwelling houses in the village, while only the more recently erected houses have W.C's and cesspools. The number of cesspools has increased since 1935 on account of further building development, while none of the earth closets or privies have been converted since that date. The figures given do not include the sanitary arrangements for Summer Camps, which have buckets and "Elsan" chemical closets. In addition there are a number of old stone culverts which discharge sink waste water direct into the River Jordan. These culverts were constructed in the days of the Weymouth Rural District Council.

On the same page of the 1935 Report, reference is also made to the pollution of rivers and streams by overflows from cess-pits, and mention is made of the existence of potential danger "in that the cesspit effluents adopting the natural flow through the easiest channel have been found to be running along the tracks of the water mains. Fortunately, the mains are new and in good condition, and so unlikely to leak." On this last point I have consulted with Mr. S. E. Barrett, Engineer and Manager of the Weymouth Waterworks Company, and am assured that there should be no danger of pollution of the public water supply because of the pressure within the mains. The only potential risk would occur when the mains are shut off for repairs.

Complaints Received:—

Complaints have been received from the following:—

Mr. A. J. Mayne, Estate Agent, Weymouth Bay Estate, Overcombe, Weymouth.

Mr. G. Ruddle, Southmead, Littlemoor Road, Preston, Weymouth.

Mr. Mayne's first complaint (since I took up duty in 1-9-37) was received on the 4th January, 1938, and concerned a nuisance from an overflowing cesspool at Coveway Lodge, Overcombe.

I, personally, investigated this complaint and communicated with the owner of the property, Dr. Gerard Pearse, who undertook to have the nuisance abated. Some difficulty then arose as the Weymouth Bay Estate owns all the land immediately adjoining Coveway Lodge, and was unwilling to grant permission to Dr. Pearse to run the effluent into their land except on conditions to which Dr. Pearse could not agree. Eventually Dr. Pearse arranged for the clinker in the filter bed to be renewed.

On the 18th July, 1938, a further complaint was received from Mr. Mayne regarding the effluent from Coveway Lodge,

and I again communicated with Dr. Pearse, who agreed to open up the ground so that the septic tank could be inspected. This was done and an iron pipe has now been fitted to take the effluent from the septic tank and discharge it into a bed of clinker, which has been laid in the garden of Coveway Lodge. I visited the property on 8-8-38 and found no cause for complaint.

Numerous other letters have been received from Mr. Mayne but I do not consider it necessary to deal with each one.

Reference is made later in this Report to action taken with regard to certain wells alleged to be polluted.

On the 31st January, 1938, a letter was received from Mr. G. Ruddle, of Southmead, Littlemoor Road, Preston, complaining of pollution by overflowing cesspools of the ditch which runs along Littlemoor Road. I inspected this district on February 7th, 1938, and a short time later abatement notices were served on the property owners concerned. A list of these is appended to this Report (Appendix A). This district was again inspected on 9-8-38, when no nuisance could be detected.

On the 23rd May, 1938, a memorandum was received from the Town Clerk (H/IT.G) enclosing copy of a letter sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Health, by Mr. Ruddle. In company with my Senior Sanitary Inspector, I again inspected the area and append a copy of the memorandum, which I subsequently sent to the Town Clerk on the 27th May (Appendix B).

Water Supply.

In a letter dated 11th January, 1938, Mr. Mayne, of the Weymouth Bay Estate, stated:—"There are also numerous wells in Preston, still used for drinking water, which cannot fail to be seriously contaminated." This statement was followed up and samples taken with the following results:—

Location of Well.	Results	Action taken.
1 Cakes's Farm	Unsatisfactory	Pump dismantled.
2. Alexandra Cottages	„	Pump dismantled Main supply laid on
3. Tom Cross Cottages	„	„ „ „
4. Pooss's Camping Site	„	„ „ „
5. Tap opposite Tawse's Shop	Satisfactory	No action.
6. Overcombe Well, Bowleaze	„	„ „

On the 29th November, 1937, a sample of water had been taken from the well at Seven Acres, Preston. The result was unsatisfactory and the well was sealed over. The houses in this district (Seven Acres) were supplied with water from the Water Company's mains.

Conclusion.

I am advised that the conditions dealt with in this Report existed for many years before Preston and Sutton Poyntz were taken into the Borough of Weymouth. The position has been aggravated by further building development since the Borough was enlarged, and by a tightening up of the Sanitary administration.

On page 28 of my Annual Report for the year 1937, I have stated that the position will be a constant source of worry to the Public Health Department until the whole Borough is adequately sewered. This was also pointed out in a letter placed before the Street and Works Committee on January 27th (Appendix C). In reply, a memorandum was received from the Town Clerk, a copy of which is included in Appendix C.

In April, 1938, the Weymouth Town Council adopted a scheme for the emptying of cesspools by means of the street gully emptier. The cost to the householder under that scheme is 10/- for each emptying, plus 2d. for each £1 of rateable value of the property. At that time I expressed doubt as to whether there would be much call for this service as the majority of cesspools would require emptying at least every 14 days, and the cost to individual tenants would, therefore, be high. At the time of printing, the Borough Surveyor informs me that he has received requests to empty two private cesspools on one occasion for each.

Neither of these cesspools was situated in the Preston Area.

Finally, I should point out that I consider my present staff of two Sanitary Inspectors inadequate to deal with their many duties.

I shall be pleased to supply any further information which may be required on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Minister of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

10-8-38.

APPENDIX A.

Contains the Names and Addresses of Sixteen Persons on whom Notices were served requiring the Abatement of Nuisances caused by Overflowing Cesspools in the Preston Area.

APPENDIX B.

Ref.:—H/Com/B.

27th May, 1938

TO THE TOWN CLERK.

Cesspools.

I have received your memoranda of the 17th and 21st May with a copy of the complaint made direct to the Ministry of Health by Mr. Ruddle. I had received a similar complaint from Mr. Ruddle on January 31st, and visited the locality on Monday, February 7th.

There was then no question that certain cesspools were overflowing into the roadside ditch, and abatement notices were served in the following terms: "To seal up the overflow pipe of the cesspool and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the soakage or overflow; or—To convert the cesspool into a properly constructed septic tank with efficient filter-bed for reception and treatment of sewage, the effluent to be of such a character and so conveyed away as not to be prejudicial to health, or a nuisance."

In company with Mr. Fanner, I made another inspection of this district on the 26th May, and found three other cesspools whose overflows were polluting the ditch. One of these belonged to Mr. Ruddle himself, and abatement notices have been served on all three.

I have asked my Inspectors to acquaint property owners informally of the Corporation's scheme for cesspool emptying, but I do not expect that there will be much call for it. I would suggest that the scheme be advertised in the Press to give it adequate publicity.

In the meantime, the ditch at Littlemoor Road is rather overgrown, and it might be as well if the Street and Works Committee were to arrange to have it cleared.

(Signed) E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX C.

Our Ref.: H/Com./C. Your Ref.: SW/1AH/C. Jan. 27th, 1938
 Dear Mr. Town Clerk,

Emptying of Cesspools.

With reference to your Memo. of the 18th inst., I have discussed this question with the Borough Surveyor, and I understand that Mr. Vine is to make a report to his Committee to-day on the question of cost, etc.

There can be no doubt that the periodic clearing of cesspools is essential, and that leaking or overflowing cesspools are a danger to the public health. In Jameson and Parkinson's "Synopsis of Hygiene," p.51, the last sentence of the section on cesspools reads as follows:—

"No cesspools should be tolerated in towns, and cesspools made leaky, either through careless construction or with intent, are always a grave menace to water supplies."

In this connection, paragraph 3 on page 30 of the late Dr. Oldershaw's Annual Report for the year 1935 is of interest.

"Most streams in the Borough are polluted by overflows from cesspits, but this condition can only be rectified upon the completion of the main drainage system. In some areas there exists a potential danger in that cesspool effluents adopting the natural flow through the easiest channel have been found to be running along the tracks of the water mains. Fortunately the mains are new and in good condition, and so unlikely to leak."

I find that Dr. Oldershaw referred to this danger in each of his Annual Reports, and in Dr. Barclay's Report for 1930, i.e. before the recent extension, there is the following paragraph:—

"Closet Accommodation. The water carriage system is general throughout. On the extremities of the Borough, where sewers are not yet available, and the falls of the land make it difficult, if not impossible, to construct such to join the present sewers, cesspits have been constructed; These are few in number at present, but if contemplated building estates now planned out are proceeded with, will become considerable and require action by the Local Authority as regards emptying. Some two houses of ancient dates still have earth closets."

In the enlarged Borough, I estimate that there are, at present, some 500 cesspools and the regular emptying of these is of real importance. I appreciate that this will entail considerable initial expenditure on new equipment, etc., but advise that the Council give it their most serious consideration.

The only real solution is, of course, the extension of the main sewerage system to cover the developed areas of the Borough, and also those areas which are likely to be developed in the future. Until this can be achieved, I strongly advise the institution of a regular system of cesspool emptying.

I shall be glad to supply any further information you may require.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. J. GORDON WALLACE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Percy Smallman, Esq.,
Town Clerk,
Municipal Offices,
Weymouth.

Memorandum from Town Clerk.

SW/IAH.C.

3rd February, 1938

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Emptying of Cesspools.

Your letter of the 27th January with reference to this matter was read to the Street and Works Committee at their last meeting when the Committee requested me to inform you that the question of the emptying of Cesspools is at the present time receiving their consideration.

The Committee also desire me to point out to you that it is essential that action should be taken in all cases of cesspools which are a danger to public health, and that pending the consideration of the question of the emptying of cesspools the appropriate action should be taken by the Health Department under the statutory powers of the Corporation. The Committee are definitely of the opinion that any danger to public health should not be permitted to continue and that immediate steps should be taken as above indicated without waiting for a decision to be reached on the question of the emptying of cesspools.

(Signed) PERCY SMALLMAN,
Town Clerk

Rivers and Streams.

Most of the streams in the Borough have, in the past been polluted by overflowing cesspools, but an improvement in this respect is to be expected now that the new sewerage scheme is in operation.

The main channel on the western side of Radipole Lake, and the dykes through Chaffeys and Little Chaffeys Lakes were dug out with a mechanical digger. This has made a considerable improvement and relieved a large area of boggy land.

Closet Accommodation.

There are still some 52 privies and 409 earth-closets in the Borough. During the year, two privies and 57 earth closets were converted to the water-carriage system, and 76 cesspools were done away with.

A further 70 new cesspools, however, were constructed during the year. I have several times advocated that the development of land in the Borough should be prohibited until such time as facilities for main drainage have been provided. I am informed, however, that this cannot be done so long as plans are in accordance with the Bye-laws, and these still permit cesspools.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of house refuse is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. Refuse is collected twice weekly in covered S.D. Freighters, and is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Marsh.

Periodic visits are made to the tip by Officers of the Public Health Department to ensure that no nuisance is being caused.

The refuse destructor in the Corporation Yard has not been in use for many years.

There are approximately 500 cesspools still in use in the Borough. A scheme has now been adopted whereby on application to the Borough Surveyor, owners or occupiers, can have their cesspools emptied at a charge of 10/- plus 2d. in the pound rateable value of the property.

Very few applications have been made for this service, as the majority of cesspools require to be emptied fortnightly and the cost of this would be practically prohibitive.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Council is fortunate in having the services of such an excellent official as Mr. F. A. Fanner, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who during 1938 was completing his 30th year in the employ of the Public Health Department. There has been no slacking off in the supervision which Mr. Fanner and his assistants exercise over the sanitary conditions of the Borough.

During the year it was agreed that another Sanitary Inspector was necessary in view of the increased activities of the Department, and Mr. A. L. Harris took up his duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector on January 1st, 1939.

The condition of the Lodmoor tips was improved during the year, but it is still necessary to make periodic inspections.

Complaints of rat infestation in various places were investigated and rat poisons were supplied where necessary. The Health Department is always willing to afford all the assistance it can, but I would point out the onus of preventing and abating a rat nuisance is the statutory obligation on the occupier of the premises and lands affected.

A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time was taken up during the Summer months with the inspection of Camping Sites.

It is anticipated that more control can now be exercised in this respect with the licence conditions which have been framed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Mosquito Control.

The intense mosquito plague of 1937 was fortunately not repeated during the year, although it cannot be said that Weymouth was entirely free from these winged pests.

A start has been made, but a great deal remains to be done before we can hope for such freedom. The western channel of Radipole Lake has been cleared out and connecting dykes were dug by mechanical means through Chaffeys and Little Chaffeys Lakes. These steps have materially reduced the large numbers of stagnant pools which in this area formed ideal breeding places for mosquitoes.

A tidal flap has been constructed in the Greenhill Sluice by the owner of the land concerned, and this has assisted in the drainage of Lodmoor. Much, however, still remains to be done in the more

landward parts of this area. Conditions at the Marsh have improved and one hopes that in a very few years this land will entirely cease to be a mosquito breeding area.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

I submit herewith a summarised report made by Mr. F. A. Fanner, Senior Sanitary Inspector. The figures given do not by any means represent the amount of work entailed, for as in previous years, much has been done by direct and informal methods, which in most cases achieve one's object more quickly and with less fuss than the more official methods.

- (a) Number of Informal Notices served, 105.
- (b) Number of Statutory Notices served, 2.
- (c) Number of Nuisances, etc., abated after—
 - (1) Informal Notices, 75.
 - (2) Statutory Notices, 2.
- (d) Number of Informal Notices outstanding, 31-12-38, 30.
- (e) Ditto, 31-12-37, 7.

Sanitary Certificates.

The drains and sanitary fittings of 24 premises were tested at the request of owners or occupiers and reports furnished.

Seven certificates were granted on request from builders on completion of the work.

Sanitary Inspection of District Year 1938.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Houses	...	...	...	...	330
Bungalows	...	...	...	...	59
Flats	...	...	...	...	11
Other Buildings	...	...	...	...	23
Pedestal Pans Fixed	...	...	...	...	510
Baths Fixed	...	...	...	...	403
Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	510
Wash-hand Basins Fixed	...	...	...	...	394
Sinks Fixed	...	...	...	...	407
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	70
Urinals	...	...	...	...	4
Vent Shafts and Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	367
Disconnected Traps	...	...	...	...	134
Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	...	508
Gullies	...	...	...	...	684
Concrete Inspections	...	...	...	...	443
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	1029

EXISTING BUILDINGS.

Drains found Defective	...	...	...	38
Buildings (Houses, etc.) Re-drained	...	...	...	133
Buildings (Houses, etc.) Additional Drainage	...	...	...	73
Pedestal W.C. Pans fixed	...	...	...	147
Flushing Cisterns fixed	...	...	...	122
Scullery Sinks fixed	...	...	...	57
Wash-hand Basins fixed	...	...	...	26
Wash-hand Basins fixed	...	...	...	394
Baths fitted	...	...	...	17
Urinals	...	...	...	4
Vent Shaft and Soil Pipes fixed	...	...	...	158
Disconnecting Traps (from Sewer)	...	...	...	90
Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	181
Gulley Traps	...	...	...	168
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	10
Defective Gutters and Down Spouts	...	...	...	23
Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	11
Defective Staircases	...	...	...	30
Defective Windows and Sashes	...	...	...	35
No Through Ventilation	...	...	...	17
Defective Floors	...	...	...	38
Defective Coppers	...	...	...	7
Defective Yards	...	...	...	6
No Proper Food Store	...	...	...	435
Defective and without Scullery Sinks	...	...	...	21
Lack of Ventilation and Air Space	...	...	...	23
Defective Grates	...	...	...	13
Flushing Cisterns defective	...	...	...	7
Absence of Fire Places	...	...	...	31
Defective Walls	...	...	...	31
Damp Walls	...	...	...	48
Defective Ceilings	...	...	...	31
Absence of Hand Rails to Stairs	...	...	...	6
Untrapped Waste Pipes	...	...	...	8
Defective Doors	...	...	...	4
Premises in disrepair	...	...	...	5
Defective W.C's	...	...	...	2
Septic Tanks with Foul Effluent	...	...	...	9
No Sanitary Bins	...	...	...	3
Sealed Fire Places	...	...	...	12
Houses without proper Water Supply	...	...	...	23
Fowls kept insanitary	...	...	...	3
Offensive Accumulation	...	...	...	9
Limewashing	...	...	...	2
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	17
Complaints	...	...	...	208
Choked Drains	...	...	...	33
Choked Sewers	...	...	...	6
Rising Dampness	...	...	...	14
Uneven Floors	...	...	...	6
Manure Pits	...	...	...	1
Dykes and Streams	...	...	...	17
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	40
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	52
Offensive Earth Closets	...	...	...	1
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	42

EXISTING BUILDINGS—Continued.

Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	419
Visits to new Drainage layout	...	...	...	24
Smoke Observation	...	...	...	3
Defective Fresh Air Inlets	...	...	...	7
Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	...	50
Camping Sites	...	...	...	29
Watercress Beds	...	...	...	4
Defective Roof repaired	...	...	...	11
Defective Grates repaired	...	...	...	6
Choked Drains cleared	...	...	...	33
Choked Sewers cleared	...	...	...	6
Defective Fresh Air Inlets repaired	...	...	...	5
Defective Gutters and Downspouts repaired	...	...	...	1
Defective Window Frames and Sashes repaired	...	...	...	7
Defective Floors repaired	...	...	...	6
Defective Ceilings	...	...	...	4
Defective Walls repaired	...	...	...	16
Defective Coppers repaired	...	...	...	1
Damp Walls repaired	...	...	...	7
Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	6

Conversions to New Sewerage System at Upwey, Broadway and Westham Areas.

Upwey and Broadway	...	...	...	142
Westham and East Wyld Road Districts	...	...	...	11
				—
Total number of premises connected (apart from Goldcroft Housing Estate)	...	...	...	153
				—

Connections to New Sewers, etc.—see Report.

Number of Cesspools abolished, 76.

Number of Earth Closets abolished, 57.

Number of Septic Tanks abolished, 3.

Number of Privies abolished, 2.

Foul drains removed from surface water drains and connected to New Sewerage System, 12.

Elsan Closets abolished, 3.

(4.) Shops and Offices.

Periodic visits are made by Officers of the Public Health Department to ensure that the Sanitary clauses of the Shops Act, 1934, are being complied with.

(5.) Camping Sites.

(1) Number of sites used for camping purposes during 1938, 8.

(2) Number of sites in respect of which licences have been issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, Nil.

(3) Estimated maximum number of campers at one time, 6,000.

Until August 2nd, 1938, camping sites had been governed by the provisions of Section 81 of the Weymouth and Melcombe Corporation Act, 1935, but after that date Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was adopted. Conditions have now been framed under this Section for the control of camping sites.

(6.) **Smoke Abatement.**

Several complaints were received concerning the emission of smoke from a laundry chimney. After preliminary investigation a conference was arranged with the Board of Directors concerned, who have now decided to instal a completely new boiler house, which will obviate any cause for complaint in the future. Otherwise Weymouth is fortunate in having a clean and clear atmosphere, which must be one of the chief assets of a health resort.

(7.) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Abundant and safe bathing facilities exist in the Bay.

(8.) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

During the year six Council and eleven private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. Disinfestation is carried out by spraying with Zaldecide or Solution D. In order to prevent the transfer of bugs from houses about to be demolished, to Council houses, all bedding is put through a steam or electric disinfector, and the furniture is sprayed with Zaldecide or Solution D.

This work is carried out by the Staff of the Public Health Department. Before a tenant moves into a Council house, his previous dwelling is thoroughly investigated by a Sanitary Inspector, and any necessary action is taken on the lines indicated above.

(4.) **SCHOOLS.**

The sanitary condition of all Public Elementary Schools was inspected.

The accommodation at the Upwey and Broadwey Church Schools is not satisfactory, but arrangements are being made for the reconstruction of their sanitary appliances and their connection to the main drainage system now available in that area. All schools have a water supply from the mains of the Weymouth Waterworks Company.

The recommendation in the Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, are largely followed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among school children.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Statistics showing the Department's activities under the Housing Acts are given at the end of this Section.

Progress was made during the year with the representation of unfit houses—both individually and in clearance areas.

Twelve houses at Wyke Regis were represented under Section XI. of the Housing Act, 1936. Eleven of these houses have now been cleared, and it is hoped to re-house the remaining tenant shortly. Certain houses in an area bounded by Governor's Lane, Maiden Street and East Street, were represented and a Compulsory Purchase Order has been made. The Ministry of Health Inquiry has not yet been held, but we can at least claim that progress has been made in this matter, which has been before the Council at intervals during the last 20 years.

Clearance orders have also been made on the following three areas:—

- (1) West Street and New Court—8 houses.
- (2) Foundry Cottages and Rose Cottage—3 houses.
- (3) Templeman's Court—4 houses.

Six underground basements were also represented for closing under Section XII. of the Housing Act, 1936.

Re-Housing.

Fifty-eight new houses were erected during 1938 to re-house families which were still living in the 1935-1936 Clearance Areas. It is to be regretted that the Council has continued to erect the same type of house as in previous schemes. A change of elevation, design, etc., would go far towards making the Westham Estate an attractive suburb to the town.

The installation of wash-hand basins and larger baths in the bathrooms is also desirable. It is well known that tenants on a new housing estate often feel at a loss in their fresh surroundings, and one cannot advocate too strongly the erection of a Community Centre which would serve as a rallying point for their social activities.

Overcrowding.

The number of working class houses in the Borough has again increased. The number covered by the 1935 enumeration was 6524. At the end of 1938 this figure had increased to 7525. All the additional houses have to be measured up by the Overcrowding Officer and the "permitted number" given to the landlord concerned.

During 1938, 39 cases of fresh overcrowding were found, and abated by informal action. 73 other overcrowded families were found more suitable accommodation—the number of persons concerned being $346\frac{1}{2}$ persons. At the end of 1938, 71 families were still living in overcrowded conditions.

The work entailed by this part of the Housing Act is carried out by Mr. E. Goodchild, who performs his duties with the utmost zeal and tact.

Housing Statistics.

The details of the special Housing Statistics required are:—

Number of new houses and bungalows erected during the year:—

(a) By the Local Authority—88.

(b) By other Bodies and Persons—479.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority under—

(1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1936—66.

(2) Part V. of the Housing Act, 1936—690.

(3) Other powers: total,

Housing Acts, 1890-1909, 112, plus 30 flats.

Housing Acts, 1919, 40.

Various—leases expired, etc.

Workmen's dwellings, 35.

Larger houses, 103.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—			
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses, inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	420
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose			566
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	119
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose			215
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	53
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	66
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers			75
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—			
A. Proceedings under Section 9, 19 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...		2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	41

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	0

E.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of buildings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	71
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	71
(3) Number of persons	...	...	...	427½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	39
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	73
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	...	...	...	346½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	0

F.—Total Number of new houses erected during 1938 ... 479
Number erected during 1938 with State assistance:—

(1) By Local Authority	...	...	88
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	0
Approximate number of working class houses in the district	...	...	7525

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

In the Borough there are three producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and seven producers of Accredited Milk.

In the early part of the year the owner of a certain farm was granted a licence for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk by the County Licensing Authority. Five samples were taken, but these did not comply with the prescribed tests. Visits were made to the farm by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself, and our observations were passed to the Licensing Authority. The latter arranged for practical demonstrations in the production of clean milk to be given, and further samples showed that an all round improvement had taken place.

Two licences were renewed during the year for the production of Pasteurised Milk. Nine unsatisfactory samples were obtained from one plant. Numerous visits were paid and advice given. The owner was eventually warned that the licence would be withdrawn if better results were not obtained. At the end of the year the licence was renewed for a period of three months. Since then satisfactory results have been consistently obtained, and the licence has been continued for a further nine months. The other plant—an “in-bottle” pasteurisation plant—has given satisfactory results.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

Regular inspection of slaughter-houses and cold meat stores is carried out by your Officers, whilst periodic visits are made to shops and stalls. Every effort is made to comply with the recommendation that all animals should be examined at the time of slaughter, or before removal from the slaughter-house.

A great deal of the Inspectors' time is taken up with this work.

(c) Ice Cream.

All premises in the Borough for the manufacture, sale, etc., of ice-cream must be registered. During the year 78 premises were registered, an increase of 40 over the figure for the previous year. A large proportion of the ice cream sold in the district is supplied in paper coverings and thus protected from contamination.

Food Seized or Surrendered and Destroyed.

Carcases and Organs of Beasts	...	...	...	6
Carcases and Organs of Pigs	...	...	...	37½
Beasts Livers	...	...	...	61
Beasts Heads	...	...	...	5
Beasts Lungs	...	...	...	19
Beasts Mesenteries	...	...	...	3
Beasts Udders	...	...	...	4
Pigs Heads	...	...	...	61
Pigs Livers	...	...	...	53
Pigs Plucks	...	...	...	45
Pigs Mesenteries	...	...	...	86
Pigs Lungs	...	...	...	11
Sheep Livers	...	...	...	42
Sheep Plucks	...	...	...	4
Bruised and Bone Tainted Beef	...	...	...	438lbs.
Leg and Loin of Lamb	...	...	...	5½lbs.
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	13lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	24lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	26lbs.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	332
Ducks	...	...	...	4
Fowls	...	...	...	111
Kippers	...	...	...	134
Smoked Haddocks	...	...	...	144
Skate	...	...	...	14lbs.
Escallops	...	...	...	60

Adulterations, Etc., of Food.

The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Dorset County Council. Appended is a report of the work done:—

16th March, 1939.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1938.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that the undermentioned samples were obtained under the above Act in your District during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Description of Sample	Number of samples obtained	Number of samples reported against
Almonds (Ground) ...	2	—
Apricots (Dried) ...	1	—
Aspirin Tablets ...	2	—
Beer ...	2	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	—
Black Currant Flavour ...		
Fruit Wine ...	1	1
Bismuth Carbonate ...	1	—
Brandy ...	1	—
Bread and Butter ...	4	—
Butter ...	4	—
Cake, Cream and Jam Sponge ...	1	—
Carbolic Ointment ...	1	—
Caster Oil ...	1	—
Cheese ...	2	—
Chocolate Sandwich ...	1	—
Cornflour ...	1	—
Dairy Cream Buns ...	1	—
Dairy Cream Puffs ...	5	1
Dripping ...	1	—
Fruit, Dried (Mixed) ...	1	—
Fruit Salad (Canned) ...	2	2
Gin ...	1	—
Glycerine ...	1	—
Gregory's Powder ...	1	—
Honey ...	1	—
Iodine, Tincture of ...	2	—
Jelly ...	1	—
Liquorice Powder Compound ...	1	—
Meat Paste ...	2	—
Milk ...	60	13
Milk (Condensed) ...	1	—
Olive Oil ...	1	—
Orange Fruit Wine ...	1	—
Pepper ...	1	—
Pickles ...	1	—
Raisin Wine ...	1	—
Rice (Ground) ...	1	—
Salmon, Tinned ...	1	—
Sardines ...	1	—
Sauce (Tomato) ...	1	—
Sausages ...	3	1
Soup Powder ...	1	—
Sweets ...	1	—
Whiskey ...	1	—
	—	—
	122	18

Action taken with regard to samples adversely reported upon:—

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 7 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

§Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 5 per cent.

‡Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent.

†Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 6.7 per cent.

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent. **Seller prosecuted**
Case dismissed.

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 3 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 12 per cent. **Seller prosecuted.**
Case dismissed.

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 4 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 23 per cent. **Seller prosecuted**
and fined £2-2-0 with £1-11-0 costs.

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 2 per cent. **Seller cautioned.**

Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent., and contained a
small amount of Extraneous water. **Seller prosecuted and**
fined £5.

Sausage (informal). Contained 200 parts per million of undeclared sulphur dioxide. The notice prescribed by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations is now conspicuously exhibited in the shop.

Black Currant Flavour Fruit Wine (informal). Contained little, if any, fruit juice. **No longer being sold.**

Dairy Cream Puffs (informal). The "cream" is an artificial preparation in which not more than one-tenth of the fat is derived from milk. **Formal sample genuine.**

Fruit Salad (Canned), 2 samples. The ratio of fruit solids to liquor was approximately 2.1, which is unusual.

§ Original sample.

‡ Corresponding sample taken on delivery.

† Corresponding "Appeal to Cow" sample.

Yours faithfully,

T. W. STALLYBRASS,

County Medical Officer

To the Medical Officer of Health,
Weymouth Borough.

Report on Samples of Pasteurised Milk for Bacteriological Counts and Phosphatase Test.

Sample No.	Age when tested in Hours.	Temp. when tested. Deg. F.	No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli in 1/10.	Bacillus Coli in 1/100.	Lovibond Blue Units.	Group.	Remarks.
E.5.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	2,300	—	—	—	—	Did not satisfy phosphatase test.
I.9.	11	40	560,000	—	—	7.0	3	Did not satisfy phosphatase test.
M.13.	12	45	348,000	—	—	1.8	1	Not satisfactory.
N.14.	12	45	11,000	—	—	1.9	1	Satisfactory Phosphatase test.
Q.17.	10	40	Millions	—	—	over 30	3	Satisfactory.
R.18.	12	65	34,000	—	—	1.6	1	Sample not satisfactory.
S.19.	12	65	1,500	—	—	1.5	1	Satisfactory Phosphatase test.
T.20.	12	65	5,900	—	—	1.4	1	Satisfactory.
V.22.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	16,600	—	—	over 30	3	Satisfactory.
W.23.	11	40	9,300	—	—	1.1	1	This milk is probably raw.
X.24.	—	40	11,000	—	—	6.0	2	Satisfactory.
Y.25.	—	40	3,200	—	—	1.8	1	Did not satisfy phosphatase test.
Z.26.	—	40	70,000	—	—	over 30	3	Satisfactory.
F.6.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	4,800	—	—	—	—	Not satisfactory.
A.27.	12	40	120,000	—	—	1.5	1	Satisfactory.
E.30.	—	40	17,600	—	—	1.3	1	Not satisfactory
D.4.	4	51	1,000	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
G.7.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	2,100	—	—	—	—	Did not satisfy phosphatase test.
H.8.	11	40	24,000	—	—	1.1	1	Satisfactory.
P.16.	12	40	32,000	—	—	2.6	2	Satisfactory.
B.28.	12	40	128,000	—	—	—	—	Did not satisfy test.
C.29.	12	40	47,000	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory.

Report on Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Sample No.	Age when tested in Hours.	Temp. on arrival Deg. F.	No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.	Presence of Bacillus Coli in 1/100.	Remarks.
A.1	5	54	700	—	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test.
B.2.	4½	53	2100	—	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test.
C.3.	4½	51	1100	—	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test.
O.15	—	40	—	—	Did not satisfy Methylene Blue Test.
L.12.	—	45	—	—	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test.
J.10	—	45	—	—	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test.
K.11.	—	45	—	—	Did not satisfy Methylene Blue Test.
U.21	—	40	—	—	Did not satisfy Methylene Blue Test.
Taken by County Inspector			48000	No further action taken.	
			29400		
			8900		

Food Supply.

Butchers' Shops, 35.

Private Slaughterhouses:

Number Registered, Nil.

Number Licensed, 9.

No. of Licences issued to Slaughtermen for Slaughtering of Animals, 22.

Visits to Slaughterhouses, 460.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Offal Boilers	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Fat Extractors	...	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses:—

No. on Register, 23.

No. of Inspections, 46.

Nuisances found.—Limewashing overdue, 2.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	70	201	189	419	2397
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	28	—	46	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	18.57	13.43	—	10.97	1.37
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	4	—	—	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	24	—	—	106
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12.85	13.93	—	—	5.79

The Work of the Ambulance during the Year:—

Removal of patients to or from Hospital, Nursing Homes or Poor Law Institutions	...	...	342
Accidents	...	...	61
Infectious Cases from within and without the Borough			114
Mortuary	...	...	26
Other Cases	...	...	84
Total Mileage, 4053.			<hr/> 627 <hr/>

Disinfection.

No. of Articles Disinfected	...	...	3280
No. of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	175
No. of Articles Destroyed	...	...	70
No. of Schools Disinfected	...	...	49

Lethal Chamber for Animals.

No. of Cats Destroyed	...	...	281
No. of Dogs Destroyed	...	...	140

Milk Supply.

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	41
No. of Butter Makers	...	...	1
No. of Wholesale Milk Producers	...	...	45
No. of Producers and Retailers	...	...	36
No. of Purveyors only within the Borough	...	...	23
No. of Purveyors (containers only) within the Borough			42
No. of Purveyors from outside the Borough		...	11
No. of Producers of Tuberculin Tested Certified		...	3
No. of Licensed Retailers of Tuberculin Tested Certified			6
No. of Licensed Retailers of Pasteurised Milk		...	2
No. of Licensed Producers of Pasteurised Milk		...	2
No. of Inspections to above	...	...	130

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

(Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises. (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	89	5	—
Factories without mechanical power	28	—	—
*Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckon- ed as factories	—	—	—
Total ...	117	5	—

2.—Defects Found.

Number of Defects.

Particulars. (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prose- cutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Homework or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	5	5	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

(Section 108 of Act of 1901; Section 111 of Act of 1937)

Nil.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious diseases were less prevalent during 1938 than in the previous two years.

Later in this Report are tables which show the monthly incidence of the various infectious diseases, and their distribution in the Wards of the Borough.

Scarlet Fever.

Forty-five cases were notified as compared with 119 in 1937, and 160 in 1936.

The cases were spread out fairly evenly throughout all the months of the year. Excepting one fatal case, the type of the disease was mild.

Diphtheria.

There were 32 cases of Diphtheria as compared with 42 in 1937, and 75 in 1936.

There were no deaths, although the infection was of a severe type in several cases.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

This is carried out each Tuesday at 2 p.m. before the Child Welfare Clinic begins. During the year a total number of 134 children—80 school children and 54 infants—were immunised; 128 of these children had a full course of three injections of T.A.F.—(Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules, B.W. & Co.), while the other six children had one injection each.

Other Infectious Diseases.

No comment is necessary on the other infectious diseases.

Prevention of Blindness.

The monthly issue of a fresh supply of 1% Silver Nitrate Solution to each Midwife has been continued.

Tuberculosis.

The following tables show the number of cases of Tuberculosis which were notified during 1938.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths is approximately 1 : 15.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

(Ascertained from local records)

NEW CASES.					
Age		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
0—I	...	...	...	1	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...
5—I5	...	...	...	1	2
15—25	...	4	2	3	1
25—35	...	3	2	1	2
35—45	...	3	4	...	1
45—55	...	4	2	...	...
55—65	...	1	...	...	...
65 and over		...	...	...	...
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		15	10	7	6
		25		13	
TOTAL—38					

DEATHS.					
Age		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
0—I	...	...	...	I	...
I—5	...	...	...	I	...
5—I5	...	...	...	I	...
I5—25	...	...	...	I	I
25—35	...	3	...	...	...
35—45	...	I	2	...	...
45—55	...	2	I	...	...
55—65	...	2	...	...	...
65 and over		...	...	...	...
		<div> <div>8</div> <div>3</div> </div>		<div> <div>4</div> <div>I</div> </div>	
		II		5	
TOTAL — 16					

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1938 Number of Cases.

Disease	At All Ages	AT AGES—Years.										65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	32	...	...	...	3	2	7	4	4	9	2	1	32	...
Scarlet Fever	45	...	...	2	1	4	26	6	...	6	...	...	45	1
Pneumonia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	103	6	1	2	4	6	33	10	4	23	5	7	80	1

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases in the Borough.

Diseases.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	5	2	3	2	5	6	4	9	5	4	2
Diphtheria	7	3	10	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	1	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ant. Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
German Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	20	15	22	11	8	11	10	9	10	11	7	7

Number of Cases Notified in the various Wards during 1938.

Ward	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Acute Ant. Poliomylitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	German Measles	TOTAL
Institutions	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	21
Weymouth East, No. 1	...	5	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	19
Melcombe Regis South, No. 2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
Melcombe Regis Central, No. 3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Melcombe Regis North, No. 4	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Radipole, No. 5	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	11
North Ward, Broadway, No. 6...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
North Ward, Preston, No. 6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
North Ward, Upwey, No. 6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
Weymouth West, No. 7	...	8	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	23
Westham East, No. 8	...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	12
Westham West, No. 9	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	20
Wyke Regis, No. 10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	12
TOTAL	...	45	32	13	6	1	...	7	6	25	13	1	149

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.

	Diphtheria	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Scarlet Fever	Acute Polio Encep.	Erysipelas	Vincent's Angina	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Typhoid Fever	Dip. Carrier	Tonsillitis	Opth. Neon.	Pulm. T.B.	Puer. Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Dip. and S. L.	German Measles	D.scharging Ear	Observation	TOTAL
Weymouth	34	...	42	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	93
Portland	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dorchester																						
R.D.C.	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Naval	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	3	92
Port Sanitary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dorset C.C.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Air Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military	3	2	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
TOTAL	49	2	75	2	2	1	2	8	6	1	2	1	...	18	...	...	2	...	77	...	11	259
DEATHS	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE
REGIS.



Meteorological Department

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR
1938.

Lat.— $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N. Long.— $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W
21 feet above Sea Level.

F. H. WEST,
Borough Meteorologist.

Meteorological Station,
Sunnybank.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

			1937	1938
Warmest Day	...	...	75.0°F.	80.0°F.
Coldest Night	...	...	26.0°F.	22.0°F.
Mean Maximum Temperature		...	57.5°F.	57.2°F.
Mean Minimum Temperature		...	46.2°F.	46.7°F.
Mean Temperature	...	...	51.8°F.	51.9°F.
Total Rainfall	...	...	39.57ins.	24.22ins.
Wet Days (fall of 1.0 m/m or more)			128	105
Hours of Bright Sunshine		...	1628.5	1646.6
Highest Daily Amount of Sunshine		...	14.6 hrs.	15.3 hrs.
Number of Days with Sunshine		...	299	306
Prevailing Winds	...	...	W.	W.
Highest Barometer Reading		...	30.660ins.	30.765ins.
Lowest Barometer Reading		...	28.698ins.	28.875ins.

Average Yearly Rainfall	...	...	...	28.47ins.
Average Yearly Amount of Sunshine	...		...	1747.2hrs.
Average Amount of Sunshine per Day (Since 1895)			..	4.79hrs.

Remarks.

General.

The outstanding meteorological features of 1938 were the brilliant display of aurora on the evening of January 25th; the exceptionally dry period that prevailed throughout February, March and April and the first ten days of May; the severe gale experienced on June 1st; the extreme mildness of March and November; and the heavy frost of the week preceding Christmas.

Bright Sunshine.

The amount recorded during the year was 1646.6 hours, and was 94% of the average. The returns for the months of March, April and June were well above normal, the April total being the highest for that month since 1921. The June amount of 239.9 hours was the highest monthly total of the year. May was 52 hours and July 63 hours below normal. August and September had deficiencies of 28 and 27 hours respectively. The November total has only been less on two occasions since 1900 Sunshine was registered on 306 days. Among good daily returns was 9.3 hours registered on February 20th. During March, 11 days had returns of over nine hours, and three days in June had returns exceeding 15 hours. January, February, November and December accounted for 44 of the 59 sunless days.

Approximately 270 stations now send in returns of bright sunshine as recorded by the Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder. At 220 of these stations the total for the year did not reach 1600 hours.

Rainfall.

The total fall for the year amounted to 615.1 millimetres or 24.22 inches—this was 85% of normal. The only two months with falls above average were January and November. The lowest monthly total was April, with only 2.9 m/m. (0.12 inch). February, March and June were also very dry months. During Feb-

ruary, March and April, only six days registered falls of 1 m/m. or more. No measurable rain fell for the first fifteen days in March, while from April 3rd to the 21st no rain fell.

Both the March and April rainfalls were the lowest on record for those months.

According to the Annual Summary of the Meteorological Office the April rainfall over England and Wales, as far as can be ascertained, was the driest April since before the year 1727.

During 1938, rain fell on 148 days—on 105 of these the fall amounted to 1 m/m. or more. The highest daily fall was 25.3 m/m. (approximately 1 inch) on November 25th. The highest monthly total was that of November with 132.3 m/m. (5.21 inches).

Exceptionally heavy rainfall, associated with thunderstorms, occurred early in August at various places. The Annual Summary of the Meteorological Office states that on August 4th 6.39 inches of rain fell at Torquay in about nine hours. The same day at Hedgebarton (15 miles N.W. of Torquay) 5.86 inches fell between 4-15 a.m. and 8 a.m. The fall at Weymouth measured 22.7 m/m. (0.9 inch), and was preceded by a period of unusual gloom and darkness at mid-day. Heavy hail was associated with many of these storms. At Torquay the hailstones were said to be as large as small walnuts. At Eastbourne, on July 7th, hailstones resembled sections of a Tangerine orange, and at Bishop's Waltham, hailstones were one foot deep and one inch in diameter.

Temperature.

Mean temperature for the year exceeded normal by 0.5°. March and November were noted for their exceptional mildness, in each case the mean temperature was the highest recorded at Weymouth. At many other stations, including Greenwich, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dublin, March was the warmest month of that name recorded. November was also the warmest November on record at many stations including Weymouth. On November 13th, the temperature at Weymouth did not drop during the night below 58°. The months of January, April, May and July were cool months. Extreme temperatures at Weymouth were 80° on

August 3rd and 22° on December 20th. The warmest night was that of August 2nd, when the lowest temperature was 65° , and the coldest day, December 20th, when the temperature did not rise above 28° .

Extremes of temperature for England and Wales were 87° at London (Camden Square) and Reading on August 1st, and 11° at Thetford on December 21st. Temperature in the screen fell below freezing point at Weymouth as follows:—February 15th, March 6th and 7th, April 18th and 19th, and in December nine nights—18th to the 26th.

Pressure.

The mean pressure for the year of 1017.5 m/b (30.047 inches) was above normal by 2.4 m/b. Monthly mean pressure was considerably above average during February, March and April, and somewhat below normal during October, November and December.

The highest reading for 1938 was 1041.8 m/b (30.765 inches) on 11th April, and the lowest 977.8 m/b (28.875 inches) on January 10th. Gales were noted on January 15th and 29th, June 1st and 29th, October 3rd, November 23rd and 26th. The gale of June 1st was remarkable in that the foliage was turned in one night from a brilliant green to brown in exposed places.

Low readings at Weymouth are as follows:—

28.44 inches on 20th November, 1926.

28.55 inches on 5th November, 1916.

28.62 inches on 20th December, 1925.

High Weymouth readings are as follows:—

31.012 inches on 29th January, 1905.

31.004 inches on 28th January, 1905.

30.975 inches on 27th January, 1905.

30.942 inches on 15th February, 1934.

On the evening of January 25th an unusual and magnificent display of aurora was observed over England. It is seldom that such fine displays are manifest in the South of England, and according to the records it is the finest seen here for the last twenty years or more. It was visible throughout the country for approximately seven hours. Commencing at 6-15 p.m. in South-east England it was still visible at Greenwich at 1-15 a.m. on the 26th.

During the year.—

Fog was noted on 6 days (morning observation)

Snow was noted on 7 days.

Thunderstorm on 3 days.



PRESSURE (Millibars)—9 a.m.

Barometer Readings at 9 a.m., corrected for Temperature and Altitude.

Month	Mean		Average		Highest		Lowest	
	m/b	Inches	m/b	Inches	m/b	Date	m/b	Date
January	1014.0	29.943	1015.8	29.995	1034.8	13th&24th	977.8	10th
February	1026.5	30.312	1014.6	29.962	1038.1	11th	1003.0	1st
March	1026.0	30.298	1013.3	29.922	1041.5	4th	1007.6	21st
April	1026.9	30.325	1013.6	29.932	1041.8	11th	1016.8	30th
May	1015.3	29.982	1015.4	29.985	1027.9	22nd	999.5	27th
June	1018.5	30.077	1016.9	30.031	1028.3	16th	1005.7	1st
July	1015.3	29.982	1016.1	30.009	1026.6	17th	1000.6	8th
August	1015.8	29.998	1015.8	29.995	1023.2	1st	1001.9	19th
September	1016.3	30.012	1017.1	30.035	1026.2	11th	1001.8	20th
October	1012.4	29.898	1014.2	29.950	1026.5	20th	996.1	4th
November	1011.0	29.855	1013.8	29.938	1029.2	15th	984.1	23rd
December	1011.8	29.880	1013.3	29.922	1030.7	25th	990.9	10th
Year	1017.5	30.047	1015.0	29.973	1041.8	11th April	977.8	10th Jan.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. & Difference		Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
				Min. Mean	from Average				
January	45.8	49.6	41.0	45.3	+2.5	54	16th	33	1st&4th
February	42.8	46.9	38.5	42.7	+0.5	53	3-10-12th	32	15th
March	48.6	53.7	42.0	47.9	+3.7	60	23rd	30	6th
April	49.7	52.2	39.4	45.8	-2.1	63	13th	32	18th&19th
May	54.0	57.9	45.6	51.7	-2.1	63	24th	35	9th
June	60.7	63.9	52.5	58.2	-0.6	71	14th	46	11th
July	60.4	64.6	54.4	59.5	-2.8	72	31st	47	1st
August	63.5	69.3	56.2	62.7	+0.5	80	3rd	45	31st
September	60.3	65.6	52.9	59.3	+0.3	73	12th	43	16th
October	55.9	59.2	50.0	54.6	+0.9	64	2nd	41	25-27-31st
November	52.3	56.4	48.3	52.3	+5.8	61	12th&14th	33	27th
December	44.3	47.5	39.3	43.4	+2.5	56	4th&12th	22	20th
Year	53.2	57.2	46.7	51.9	+0.5	80	3rd Aug.	22	20th Dec.

RAINFALL

	TOTAL FALL Ins. m/ms	Difference from Average inches	Rain Days of 0.2m/ms or more	Difference from Average of 1.0m/ms or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours m/m	Date
January	88.3	+ 0.68	21	+ 4	12.0	14th
February	17.6	— 1.66	6	— 8	8.5	26th
March	7.7	— 1.86	4	— 11	6.4	24th
April	2.9	— 1.66	2	— 12	2.6	22nd
May	28.6	— 0.74	14	— 1	5.4	29th & 31st
June	10.3	— 1.03	9	— 1	4.3	27th
July	48.4	— 0.06	14	+ 3	14.0	14th
August	62.6	— 0.01	9	— 3	22.7	4th
September	50.9	— 0.22	12	—	10.0	7th
October	86.3	— 0.23	18	+ 2	13.2	3rd
November	132.3	+ 2.05	20	+ 5	25.3	25th
December	79.2	— 0.62	19	— 1	12.3	9th
Year	615.1	— 4.25	148	— 21	25.3	25th Sep.

THE WINDS. 9 a.m.

MONTH.	DIRECTION.									
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	W.	S.W.	N.W.	Calm	
January	...	2	—	2	1	—	20	4	2	—
February	...	2	4	10	—	2	7	3	—	—
March	...	3	1	6	1	3	14	2	1	—
April	...	3	3	17	1	—	4	—	2	—
May	...	2	3	8	1	2	12	3	—	—
June	...	2	2	2	—	4	16	4	—	—
July	...	3	—	1	3	2	18	4	—	—
August	...	5	1	8	2	2	6	4	—	3
September	...	2	2	3	—	5	6	5	7	—
October	...	3	—	5	—	2	14	4	2	1
November	...	1	—	2	1	6	16	4	—	—
December	...	2	—	4	2	4	13	3	3	—
Year	...	30	16	88	12	32	146	40	17	4

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Month	Actual Sunshine Hours.	Difference from Average	Greatest Daily Amount Hours.	Date	Days on which Sun shone	Sunless Days	Cloud 9 a.m.
January	...	—10.6	7.1	27th	22	9	7
February	...	— 3.9	9.3	20th	18	10	8
March	...	+35.7	10.8	14th	28	3	6
April	...	+53.3	13.1	17th	28	2	4
May	...	—52.2	14.0	8th	30	1	7
June	...	+20.6	15.3	16th&21st	29	1	6
July	...	—63.1	13.4	26th	30	1	7
August	...	—28.5	12.5	21st	28	3	7
September	...	— 0.1	11.8	2nd	29	1	6
October	...	+ 5.7	8.8	14th	28	3	7
November	...	—27.8	6.6	29th	18	12	9
December	...	—12.3	6.4	3rd	18	13	7
Year	... 1646.6	—100.6	15.3	June 16th&21st	306	59	7

SUNSHINE EXTREMES SINCE 1901.

BRIGHT MONTHS.

Month			Hours	Year
January	...	...	93.1	1905
February	...	...	127.7	1909
March	...	...	211.9	1907
April	...	...	259.9	1912
May	...	...	326.5	1909
June	...	...	326.0	1925
July	...	...	379.6	1911
August	...	...	275.5	1909
September	...	...	226.3	1911
October	...	...	175.3	1919
November	...	...	121.5	1909
December	...	...	95.5	1917

LOWEST MONTHS.

Month			Hours	Year
January	...	...	31.5	1921
February	...	...	46.5	1926
March	...	...	84.6	1901
April	...	...	103.4	1905
May	...	...	132.2	1932
June	...	...	153.1	1909
July	...	...	148.6	1927, 1932
August	...	...	107.8	1912
September	...	...	111.0	1936
October	...	...	73.6	1934
November	...	...	42.9	1932
December	...	...	26.2	1927

SUNSHINE IN 1938.

MAINLAND STATIONS.

Extract from table showing the number of hours of bright Sunshine during 1938.

Station	No. of Hours	Station	No. of Hours
Margate ...	1831.4	Bude ...	1536.5
Littlehampton ...	1810.7	Ilfracombe ...	1518.5
Herne Bay ...	1807.9	Cleethorpes ...	1517.7
Worthing ...	1796.4	Skegness ...	1513.6
Ramsgate ...	1792.9	Tenby ...	1491.3
Eastbourne ...	1788.8	Sidmouth ...	1490.2
Hastings ...	1783.7	Blackpool ...	1486.8
Bexhill ...	1757.5	Southport ...	1475.3
Dover ...	1732.5	Llandudno ...	1470.7
Bognor Regis ...	1723.3	Bridlington ...	1459.7
Torquay ...	1722.8	Rhyl ...	1451.4
Brighton ...	1719.5	Ross-on-Wye ...	1440.9
Felixtowe ...	1701.4	Bath ...	1439.3
Cromer ...	1698.7	Oxford ...	1433.0
Swanage ...	1685.7	Harrogate ...	1408.5
Portsmouth ...	1678.7	Edinburgh ...	1386.0
Bournemouth ...	1677.6	Scarborough ...	1380.2
Clacton ...	1670.5	Whitby ...	1373.7
Paignton ...	1659.2	Prestatyn ...	1363.0
Weymouth ...	1646.6	Aberystwyth ...	1353.2
Poole ...	1637.3	Colwyn Bay ...	1344.8
Tunbridge Wells ...	1636.7	Greenwich ...	1341.8
Penzance ...	1632.3	York ...	1340.4
Folkestone ...	1629.1	Aberdeen ...	1335.0
Seaton ...	1626.8	Coventry ...	1271.8
Teignmouth ...	1623.6	Leamington ...	1262.4
Norwich ...	1604.3	Birmingham ...	1253.4
Falmouth ...	1601.8	Sheffield ...	1213.6
Exmouth ...	1579.5	Bradford ...	1196.5
Cambridge ...	1567.1	Nottingham ...	1175.6
Southend ...	1566.2	Glasgow ...	1174.0
Newquay ...	1562.1	Manchester (Barton) ...	1149.8
Plymouth ...	1555.7	Bolton ...	1111.5
Weston-super-Mare ...	1555.1	Buxton ...	1079.6
Yarmouth ...	1550.2	Manchester (Whitworth Park) ...	985.0
Fowey ...	1538.1		

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895.

Year	Hours	Year	Hours	Year	Hours
1895 ...	1953.7	1910 ...	1693.7	1925 ...	1710.1
1896 ...	1904.0	1911 ...	2090.9	1926 ...	1554.4
1897 ...	1827.5	1912 ...	1582.4	1927 ...	1692.7
1898 ...	1828.4	1913 ...	1583.7	1928 ...	1898.9
1899 ...	2030.2	1914 ...	1826.8	1929 ...	2024.1
1900 ...	1642.7	1915 ...	1729.8	1930 ...	1803.7
1901 ...	1675.9	1916 ...	1677.5	1931 ...	1572.8
1902 ...	1421.4	1917 ...	1653.5	1932 ...	1554.4
1903 ...	1554.0	1918 ...	1804.9	1933 ...	1987.3
1904 ...	1675.6	1919 ...	1803.5	1934 ...	1807.0
1905 ...	1706.9	1920 ...	1523.4	1935 ...	1706.2
1906 ...	1908.3	1921 ...	1934.6	1936 ...	1549.3
1907 ...	1784.1	1922 ...	1748.0	1937 ...	1628.5
1908 ...	1857.9	1923 ...	1695.6	1938 ...	1646.6
1909 ...	1938.5	1924 ...	1687.6		

Average—1747.2

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year—2090.9 in 1911.

Least Sunshine in one year—1421.4 hours in 1902.

WEYMOUTH RAINFALL RECORD FROM THE YEAR 1881.

Year.	Amount in inches	Year.	Amount in inches	Year.	Amount in inches
1881 ...	30.40	1901 ...	24.07	1921 ...	15.88
1882 ...	33.46	1902 ...	24.28	1922 ...	31.11
1883 ...	23.31	1903 ...	32.87	1923 ...	28.80
1884 ...	24.93	1904 ...	28.30	1924 ...	38.65
1885 ...	28.47	1905 ...	21.61	1925 ...	34.56
1886 ...	32.54	1906 ...	28.31	1926 ...	29.83
1887 ...	20.57	1907 ...	27.44	1927 ...	33.34
1888 ...	28.97	1908 ...	24.57	1928 ...	34.60
1889 ...	23.98	1909 ...	27.68	1929 ...	29.73
1890 ...	22.51	1910 ...	30.65	1930 ...	30.72
1891 ...	35.68	1911 ...	24.80	1931 ...	27.13
1892 ...	24.40	1912 ...	37.93	1932 ...	25.84
1893 ...	22.73	1913 ...	26.00	1933 ...	20.69
1894 ...	36.51	1914 ...	36.07	1934 ...	26.51
1895 ...	27.38	1915 ...	35.29	1935 ...	35.60
1896 ...	21.81	1916 ...	33.96	1936 ...	27.56
1897 ...	29.21	1917 ...	23.96	1937 ...	39.57
1898 ...	21.70	1918 ...	26.51	1938 ...	24.22
1899 ...	24.90	1919 ...	32.41		
1900 ...	27.10	1920 ...	29.65		

Average—28.47 inches.

Wettest Year, 1924—38.65 inches. Driest Year, 1921—15.88 inches.

